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Thailand
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Annual
2007

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Report Highlights:
Less-expensive supplies from Brazil and Argentina still pose a threat to the U.S. market share of Thai soybean and meal imports. U.S. market share of Thai soybean imports should remain relatively flat at 25 percent while U.S. soybean meal imports are likely to disappear in MY 2007/08.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Annual Report
Bangkok [TH1]
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Executive Summary

Thailand depends heavily on imports of soybeans to meet its demand for food and feed use. Soybean consumption is forecast to recover in MY 2007/08 after a two-year reduction since Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) hit Thailand in 2004. Increased demand will be translated into increased soybean imports in MY 2007/08.

The U.S. market share of Thai soybean imports in MY 2007/08 will stay relatively flat at 25 percent as it is difficult for the U.S. market share to increase further until improvements are made in protein levels and price competitiveness. Less-expensive suppliers from South America, especially Brazil, continue to threaten the U.S. market share of Thai soybean imports. The Brazilian market share increased from 9 percent in CY 2003 to 72 percent in 2006 at the expense of U.S. and Argentine market share. Although soybean crushers were aware of dark-colored grain problem in Brazilian soybeans, the largest soybean crusher has successfully contracted light-colored soybean supplies from various provinces in Brazil.

Production of both soybean meal and oil will also increase in MY 2007/08 in line with soybean deliveries to soybean oil crushing plants. Soybean meal consumption and imports are forecast to grow slightly in MY 2007/08. Again, Brazil and Argentina pose a big threat to the United States in the Thai soybean meal market. Imports of U.S. soybean meal are likely to disappear in MY 2007/08 due to less-expensive supplies from Brazil and Argentina.

SECTION I: SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

1.1. Soybeans

Domestic soybean production is insignificant. Soybean production in recent years has been hovering around 250,000 tons mainly because of low productivity and near zero growth in planting area. Meanwhile, it is impossible for soybean productivity to increase due to a lack of introduction of new improved seed varieties. This trend is expected to continue for the next few years.

Soybean production in MY 2007/08 is forecast at 220,000 tons. Attractive prices for corn and rice since late 2006 has been putting downward pressure on soybean acreage, and will lead to a reduction in soybean production in MY 2006/07.

Average yields of soybean production in Thailand are only 220-240 kgs/rai (about 1.38-1.50 tons/hectare), and area nearly identical to average yields from the previous decade. Corn, an alternate crop, has seen its productivity increase tremendously from about 400 kgs/rai (2.5 tons/hectare) in the early 1990's to currently 600-650 kgs/rai (3.75-4.06 tons/hectare). As a result, soybean area in Thailand dropped sharply over the last decade. However, trade sources believe soybean acreage has stopped falling and should remain flat for the next 3-4 years. Existing soybean farmers, who are efficient growers with their land mostly under irrigation, still make a good return from soybean crops as compared to alternative crops. As a result, this group of farmers is price-inelastic and always keeps a portion of their land in soybeans.

Soybean consumption is forecast to increase slightly, from 1.52 MMT in MY 2006/07 to 1.62 MMT in MY 2007/08, mainly reflecting an anticipated increase in demand for soybean meal, full-fat soybeans used as feed ingredients, and soy-based food products. Demand for oil crushing is currently more than double that for soybean-based food. Historically, soy food processors prefer domestic soybeans to imported beans in terms of freshness and the GMO-free assurance. However, a few large food soymilk processors have regularly imported non-GM food grade soybeans (mainly from the U.S.) due to insufficient domestic supplies.

World and the government guaranteed prices generally determine domestic soybean prices. Farmgate prices for the first 7 months of MY 2006/07 (Sep-Mar) increased by 10 percent from those in the same period of MY 2005/06, following increasing global prices for soybeans. Farmgate prices for mixed grade soybeans for crushing are currently 11-12 baht/kg (US$ 314-342/ton).

Thailand is a promising market for imported soybeans as demand continues to outstrip local production. Soybean imports are forecast to recover in MY 2007/08 to 1.4 million tons, in line with increased consumption of domestic soybean meal. The U.S. market share of Thai soybean imports in MY 2007/08 should be around 25 percent.

Less-expensive suppliers from South America, especially Brazil have threatened U.S. market share of Thai soybean imports in recent years. The U.S. market share dropped sharply from 44 percent in CY 2003 to 24 percent in CY 2006. Meanwhile, the Brazilian market share increased from 9 percent in CY 2003 to 72 percent in 2006 at the expense of the U.S. and Argentina. Trade source reported that soybean crushers now prefer Brazilian soybeans than supplies from the U.S. and Argentina because of Brazilian price competitiveness and higher protein levels. Although soybean crushers were aware of dark-colored grain problem in Brazilian soybeans, the largest soybean crusher has successfully contracted light-colored soybean supplies from various growing provinces in Brazil. It will be difficult for U.S. market share to recover unless improvements are made in protein levels and price competitiveness.

The Government has likely realized Thailand lacks a comparative advantage in soyboean production, and has reduced its effort to increase domestic soybean production as an import substitute. Soybean growers no longer receive any production support from the Government. However, import controls have been used as the key tool to stabilize domestic soybean prices. Eligible soybean importers, under the current tariff-rate-quota (TRQ) system, are required to purchase domestic soybeans at government-determined prices.

There has been no change in TRQ administration from the previous years in 2007. The importation from WTO country members is unlimited with a zero import duty. Eligible importers are divided into three groups, including soybean oil crushers, feed manufacturers, and food processors. However, the RTG continued its domestic absorption practice to protect domestic producers and kept guaranteed prices in 2007 to be unchanged from the 2006 level. Therefore, food processors must buy domestic soybeans Grade 1 at factory at no less than 14.00 baht/kg (13.00 baht/kg at farm). Feed manufacturers must buy soybeans Grade 2 at factory at no less than 12.00 baht/kg (or 11.00 baht/kg at farm). Soybean oil crushers are required to buy domestic soybeans Grade 3 at their factory at no less than 11.50 baht/kg (or 10.50 baht/kg at farm).

The TRQ system is not applied to non-WTO country members. Any imports of soybeans from non-WTO countries must be approved on a case-by-case basis from the Ministry of Commerce and are subject to import duties of 6 percent. However, imports from such neighboring countries as Cambodia, Burma, and Laos are subject to zero tariff under the Ayeyarwaddy-Chao Phaya-Mekong Economic Cooperation Strategy (ACMECS). Under ACMECS, imports from Cambodia increased tremendously from 297 tons in 2004 to 27,252 tons in 2005 and dropped to 17,971 tons in 2006. However, trade sources reported that actual imports from this country may be close to 30,000 tons in 2006.

1.2. Oil Meal

Soybean Meal

Soybean meal production is forecast to increase to 750,000 tons in MY 2007/08 in line with an anticipated increase in soybean delivery into crushing mills.

Soybean meal is considered a key profit generator for the soybean oil processing industry, because: 1) soybean meal accounts for 77 percent of total raw materials, as compared to the 17 percent of raw materials extracted as soybean oil; 2) the current import policy on soybeans and soybean meal (zero tariff for soybeans against a 4 percent tariff for soybean meal) favors domestic soybean meal manufactured by soybean oil processors; and 3) prices for soybean cooking oil are controlled by the Ministry of Commerce. As a result, domestic consumption of soybean meal plays an important role in determining soybean demand for crushing. However, trade sources reported that soybean oil crushers are still struggling in 2006/07 to cope with fierce competition from lower-cost soybean meal supplies from Argentina and stagnant soybean cooking oil demand. Meanwhile, increasing global soybean prices are putting upward pressure on production costs for Thai oil crushers. However, the strengthening of the Thai currency has largely contained these pressures.

Soybean meal consumption is forecast to grow marginally in MY 2007/08 driven mainly by growth in the aquaculture sector. Poultry and hog production, which play an important role for feed demand in Thailand, is not expected to grow in the coming year. Poultry production is likely to stagnate in 2007 since the Thai broiler industry has struggled with business losses in 2006 and unfavorable market conditions in early 2007. In addition, depressed hog prices since late 2006 are forcing many hog producers to scale down their production.

Soybean meal prices in Thailand have widely fluctuated in line with global soybean meal prices. However, in 2006 when global prices increased, domestic prices declined. Bangkok wholesale prices for soybean meals in declined by 9 percent in 2006 as compared to the 2005 level due mainly to an appreciation in the Thai currency against the U.S. dollar and a fierce competition in selling domestic soybean meal among the local soybean oil crushers. Current wholesale prices for soybean meal deriving from imported soybeans are close to the average prices in 2006 at 10.50-11.00 baht/kg (US$ 300-314/ton).

Thailand needs to import soybean meal to satisfy the huge demand of the feed industry. Imports of soybean meal are forecast to grow slightly to 2.2 MMT in MY 2007/08 due mainly to relatively cheaper imported soybean meal over domestic soybean meal.

Due to a lack of price competitiveness, U.S. soybean meal imports will continue to decline in MY 2007/08. Brazil and Argentina have posed a big threat to U.S. soybean meal in the Thai market in recent years due to their higher protein content and relatively cheaper prices. Meanwhile, India has posed a threat from time to time when its supply availabilities are in a surplus. In addition, trade sources reported that the imports of Argentine soybean meal should increase sharply in coming years as increased crushing capacities in Argentina is dramatically lowering the cost of their soybean meal.

Imports of soybean meal are also subject to the WTO's tariff-rate-quota (TRQ) system. In order to meet the demand of feed manufacturers and reduce the production costs of the export-oriented poultry industry, the Government liberalized soybean meal imports by expanding the quota to an unlimited level. However, the RTG also kept the import duties at four percent to protect domestic soybean crushers. Under this scheme, the import quota for WTO country members in each year is unlimited with a tariff rate of 4 percent. Eligible importers, mainly groups of feed mills and livestock producers, are currently required to purchase soybean meal deriving from domestic soybeans (46 percent protein content) from soybean oil crushers at no less than 9.85 baht/kg ($281/ton) at the crushers' factories. Importers wanting to source soymeal from ASEAN countries under the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) enjoy a five percent tariff rate and are not required to buy domestic soymeal. For imported soymeal that originates from non-WTO country members, the tariff rate will be 6 percent, plus a surcharge of 2,519 baht/ton ($72/ton).

Fish Meal

Production of fish meal in CY 2007 is estimated to recover by 5 percent to 450,000 tons. Trade sources reported that fish meal production from the Gulf of Thailand continued to drop in 2007 due to prevailing high petroleum prices which have discouraged fishing activities along the Gulf. However, the impact of production from the Gulf is likely outstripped by favorable fish catching from the Andaman Sea coast and increased raw materials left over from manufacturing Surimi and canned tuna in 2007. Industry sources indicated that the increase in fish catching may be caused by El Niño phenomenon.

Consumption of fish meal is estimated to increase as the aquaculture sector expands. After soaring prices in 2006, trade sources believe that fish meal prices in 2006 should soften to a range of 21.00-25.00 baht/kg (US$ 600-714/ton).

Imports of fish meal are estimated to slightly increase in 2007 over the 2005 level to 25,000 tons as prices soften. Meanwhile, exports of fish meal in 2007 may drop to 60,000 tons in response to less-attractive export prices.

1.3. Soybean Oil

Soybean oil production is forecast to increase slightly in MY 2007/08 to 171,000 tons in line with soybean deliveries to crushing plants.

Domestic consumption of soybean oil is expected to remain flat in MY 2007/08, as a steady increase in demand from tuna canning packers and paint manufacturers would be offset by a reduction in demand use for cooking oil. Olein palm cooking oil continued to encroach on soybean cooking oil due to the prevailing high cost gap between these two cooking oils ($.14-17 cents/liter). Most soybean oil is used for cooking oil, accounting for about 70 percent of total soybean oil consumption. The remainder is for industrial uses, including in both non-food and food industries.

Soybean oil exports in MY 2007/08 should be limited to about 5,000 tons. The major buying countries are also limited to neighboring countries in Asia such as Malaysia, Vietnam, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Singapore, and South Korea, due to Thailand's advantage in transportation proximity against major competitors.

Thailand's import control system keeps imports of soybean oil (crude and refined) very low, about 1,000 tons annually. Imports of soybean oil (crude and refined) are subject to the tariff-rate-quota (TRQ) system of the WTO agreement. Additionally, complicated and bureaucratic issuance of import permits frustrates importers. In 2007, the TRQ for soybean oil amounted to 2,281 tons, subject to a 20% tariff rate. The tariff rate for out-of-quota imports is 146 percent, prohibitively high.

Section II: Statistical Tables

Table 1: Thailand's Production, Supply & Demand Table for Soybeans

PSD Table

Country **Thailand**

Commodity **Oilseed, Soybean** (1000 HA)(1000 MT)

	2005	Revised		2006	Estimate		2007	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		09/2005	09/2005		09/2006	09/2006		09/2007	09/2007
Area Planted	165	170	165	165	170	150	0	0	150
Area Harvested	160	160	160	160	160	145	0	0	145
Beginning Stocks	60	150	60	55	150	60	64	120	49
Production	230	230	230	230	230	210	0	0	220
MY Imports	1473	1500	1501	1500	1450	1300	0	0	1400
MY Imp. from U.S.	363	450	363	553	400	300	0	0	350
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	1763	1880	1791	1785	1830	1570	64	120	1669
MY Exports	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crush	1413	1000	1000	1420	970	900	0	0	950
Food Use Dom. Cons.	205	390	390	210	420	400	0	0	420
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	89	340	340	90	320	220	0	0	250
Total Dom. Cons.	1707	1730	1730	1720	1710	1520	0	0	1620
Ending Stocks	55	150	60	64	120	49	0	0	49
Total Distribution	1763	1880	1791	1785	1830	1570	0	0	1669
CY Imports	1395	1608	1608	1500	1550	1395	0	0	1500
CY Imp. from U.S.	478	479	479	525	460	334	0	0	380
CY Exports	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: The item of "Feed Waste Dom. Cons." in this table is referred to a typical use of full-fat oil soybeans by the Thai feed industry.

Table 2: Farmgate Prices for Soybeans, Mixed Grade

Prices Table

Country Thailand

Commodity Oilseed, Soybean

Prices in Baht per uom M.T.

Year	2006	2007	% Change
Jan	0	0	
Feb	0	0	
Mar	10370	10850	5%
Apr	10130		-100%
May	10040		-100%
Jun	0		
Jul	10350		-100%
Aug	10350		-100%
Sep	11170		-100%
Oct	10950		-100%
Nov	10590		-100%
Dec	11190		-100%

Exchange Rate	35	Local Currency/US $
Date of Quote	4/30/2007	MM/DD/YYYY

Source: Office of Agricultural Economics, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives

Table 3: Thailand's Soybean Imports

Import Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodit Oilseed, Soybean

Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	M.T.
Imports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	482281	U.S.	334072
Others		Others	
Brazil	478868	Brazil	765980
Argentina	27252	Argentina	259110
Cambodia	5963	Cambodia	17971
		Canada	15828
Total for Others	512083		1058889
Others not Liste	212		2281
Grand Total	994576		1395242

Source: Department of Customs

Table 4: Thailand’s Production, Demand & Supply Table for Soybean Meal

PSD Table

Country	**Thailand**								
Commodity	**Meal, Soybean**						(1000 MT)(PERCENT)		
	2005	Revised		2006	Estimate		2007	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		09/2005	09/2005		09/2006	09/2006		09/2007	09/2007
Crush	1413	1000	1413	1420	970	1420	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.787686	0.78	0.557679	0.787324	0.783505	0.5	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	137	599	300	93	329	138	50	89	98
Production	1113	780	788	1118	760	710	0	0	750
MY Imports	2042	1900	2050	2200	2100	2100	0	0	2200
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	10	0	1	20	1	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	3	0	3	2	0	2	0	0	0
Total Supply	3292	3279	3138	3411	3189	2948	50	89	3048
MY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	3199	2950	3000	3361	3100	2850	0	0	2900
Total Dom. Cons.	3199	2950	3000	3361	3100	2850	0	0	2900
Ending Stocks	93	329	138	50	89	98	0	0	148
Total Distribution	3292	3279	3138	3411	3189	2948	0	0	3048
CY Imports	2177	1881	1881	2225	2000	2174	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	61	0	1	30	1	0	0	0
CY Exports	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SME	3199	2950	3000	3361	3100	2850	0	0	2900

Table 5: Bangkok Wholesale Prices for Soybean Meal, Derived from Imported Soybeans

Prices Table

Country Thailand

Commodity Meal, Soybean

Prices in	baht	per uom	M.T.
Year	2006	2007	% Change
Jan	10940	10290	-6%
Feb	10560	10680	1%
Mar	10790		-100%
Apr	11170		-100%
May	10630		-100%
Jun	10420		-100%
Jul	10470		-100%
Aug	10060		-100%
Sep	10210		-100%
Oct	10490		-100%
Nov	10420		-100%
Dec	10320		-100%
Exchange Rate	35	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	4/1/2007	MM/DD/YYYY	

Source: Thai Feed Mill Association

Table 6: Thailand's Soybean Meal Imports

Country	Thailand		
Commodit	Meal, Soybean		
Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	M.T.
Imports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	60843	U.S.	1
Others		Others	
Brazil	945775	Brazil	1214170
Argentina	697391	Argentina	599862
India	176854	India	357186
		Denmark	2356
Total for Others	1820020		2173574
Others not Liste	554		626
Grand Total	1881417		2174201

Source: Department of Customs

Table 7: Thailand's Production, Demand & Supply Table for Fish Meal

PSD Table

Country **Thailand**

Commodity **Meal, Fish**

(1000 MT)(PERCENT)

	2005	Revised		2006	Estimate		2007	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		01/2005	01/2005		01/2006	01/2006		01/2007	01/2007
Catch For Reduction	1680	0	1840	0	0	0	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.25	0	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	19	0	0	9	77	0	0	53
Production	420	420	460	0	0	430	0	0	450
MY Imports	21	50	21	0	0	23	0	0	25
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	441	489	481	0	9	530	0	0	528
MY Exports	80	10	31	0	0	77	0	0	60
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food Use Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	361	470	373	0	0	400	0	0	430
Total Dom. Cons.	361	470	373	0	0	400	0	0	430
Ending Stocks	0	9	77	0	0	53	0	0	38
Total Distribution	441	489	481	0	0	530	0	0	528
CY Imports	21	50	21	0	0	23	0	0	25
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	80	10	31	0	0	77	0	0	60
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 8: Prices for Domestic Fish Meal

Country	Thailand		
Commodity	Meal, Fish		
Prices in	Baht	per uom	M.T.
Year	2006	2007	% Change
Jan	24430	21640	-11%
Feb	25050	23400	-7%
Mar	27760		-100%
Apr	28170		-100%
May	30790		-100%
Jun	29580		-100%
Jul	31230		-100%
Aug	21180		-100%
Sep	27390		-100%
Oct	25110		-100%
Nov	22590		-100%
Dec	21920		-100%
Exchange Rate	35	Local Currency/US $	
Date of Quote	5/1/2007	MM/DD/YYYY	

Source: Thai Feed Mill Association

Table 9: Thailand's Fish Meal Imports

Import Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodit Meal, Fish

Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	M.T.
Imports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
South Korea	5860	South Korea	5670
Japan	4561	Chile	4421
Chile	4277	Japan	3900
Myanmar	2288	China	2405
Denmark	1271	Myanmar	2260
Peru	1027	Pakistan	1164
China	798	Vietnam	914
Malaysia	735	Denmark	843
Taiwan	241	Malaysia	798
Vietnam	165	Peru	627
Total for Others	21223		23002
Others not Liste	160		280
Grand Total	21383		23282

Source: Department of Customs

Table 10: Thailand's Fish Meal Exports

Export Trade Matrix

Country Thailand

Commodit Meal, Fish

Time Period	Jan-Dec	Units:	M.T.
Exports for:	2005		**2006**
U.S.	1	U.S.	0
Others		Others	
Taiwan	9352	China	21673
Japan	6511	Indonesia	15216
Vietnam	5712	Taiwan	14427
China	3177	Japan	10453
Indonesia	2186	India	6868
Philippine	1781	Philippines	3678
Cambodia	1000	Vietnam	3481
Laos	697	Laos	602
Myanmar	517	Hongkong	246
Singapore	168	Singapore	85
Total for Others	31101		76729
Others not Liste	178		239
Grand Total	31280		76968

Source: Department of Customs

Table 11: Thailand's Production, Demand & Supply Table for Soybean Oil

PSD Table

Country **Thailand**

Commodity **Oil, Soybean** (1000 MT)(PERCENT)

	2005	Revised		2006	Estimate		2007	Forecast	
	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New	USDA Official	Post Estimate	Post Estimate New
Market Year Begin		09/2005	09/2005		09/2006	09/2006		09/2007	09/2007
Crush	1413	1000	1413	1420	970	1420	0	0	0
Extr. Rate, 999.9999	0.179052	0.18	0.126681	0.179577	0.180412	0.112676	0	0	0
Beginning Stocks	0	4	0	0	9	8	0	11	1
Production	253	180	179	255	175	160	0	0	170
MY Imports	0	10	0	1	10	1	0	0	0
MY Imp. from U.S.	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
MY Imp. from EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Supply	253	194	179	256	194	169	0	11	171
MY Exports	14	40	15	15	35	5	0	0	5
MY Exp. to EU	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Dom. Cons.	65	61	70	65	63	75	0	0	75
Food Use Dom. Cons.	174	84	86	176	85	88	0	0	88
Feed Waste Dom. Cons.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dom. Cons.	239	145	156	241	148	163	0	0	163
Ending Stocks	0	9	8	0	11	1	0	0	3
Total Distribution	253	194	179	256	194	169	0	0	171
CY Imports	1	7	1	0	8	0	0	0	0
CY Imp. from U.S.	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
CY Exports	15	44	15	15	36	15	0	0	0
CY Exp. to U.S.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

End of Report.